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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/565,863	01/24/2006	Yoshitomo Takaishi	D3301- 00160	7327

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DUANE MORRIS LLP - Philadelphia
IP DEPARTMENT
30 SOUTH 17TH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-4196

EXAMINER

LEE, JOHN W

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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11/27/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

- The application was forwarded to the examiner on 16 September 2009.

Response to Arguments/Amendments

1. Applicant's arguments and amendments filed on 28 August 2009 have been fully considered.
2. Applicant's arguments, with respect to claims 11 under 35 U.S.C. 101 have been considered. The rejection is moot because claim 11 is canceled.
3. Applicant's arguments, with respect to claims 1-2, 4-7 and 9-11 under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b), have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. A detail rejection will be provided below.
4. Applicant's arguments, with respect to claims 3, 8 and 12-17 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. A detail rejection will be provided below.

Information Disclosure Statement

5. An Initialed and dated copy of Applicant's IDS form 1449, Paper No. 20090708, is attached to the instant Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 1, 6-7, 9-10, 12-14 and 16-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lang et al. (WO 02/30283 A2).

Regarding claim 1, Lang discloses a bone mineral density evaluation system for evaluating a bone mineral density from an X-ray picture (page 21, lines 9-10, "evaluate bone density and structure data in the image") of a mandible (page 18, line 8), said X-ray picture containing a picture of a specimen (page 18, line 8, "trabecular") disposed beside a picture of said mandible, said system comprising: detecting means for detecting a gradation of a particular portion of said picture (page 16, lines 5-14, "... detector system or a storage plate for digital x-ray imaging using") of said specimen (page 18, line 8, "trabecular"); correcting means for correcting the gradation of said X-ray picture so as to make the result of detection by said detecting means comply with a standard value (page 21, line 9, "correct for soft tissue measurements"); and evaluating means for evaluating the bone mineral density on the basis of the corrected gradation of said X-ray picture as corrected by said correcting means (page 21, lines 9-10, "evaluate bone density and structure of the image"); wherein: said evaluating means makes evaluation on the basis of the corrected gradation of a particular region of said mandible in said X-ray picture (page 32, line 2, "anatomical region"). Lang does not explicitly disclose said particular region including a region corresponding to an alveolar bone portion around a first premolar. However, Lang discloses an anatomical region, which is a particular region, being selected from the group consisting of an edge of the mandible, and edge of the maxilla, an edge of a tooth, valleys or grooves in any of these

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structures or combinations thereof (page 32, lines 2-4) and figures of teeth or the convexity/concavity of the mandible as region of interest (Figs. 13 and 14). An alveolar bone portion around a first premolar is just a region of the tooth, and the applicant does not provide any advantage by including it in the invention. In other words, an alveolar bone portion around a first premolar is just a data that will be a matter of design selection or choice. Moreover, a person of ordinary skill in the art will be able to detect the alveolar bone portion around a first premolar if the person of ordinary skill in the art can detect the anatomical regions such as an edge of the mandible, and edge of the maxilla, an edge of a tooth, valleys or grooves in any of these structures or combinations thereof.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to try to include alveolar bone portion around a first premolar as one of the anatomical region disclosed by Lang in attempt to provide a wide variety of data of regions for the improvement of X-ray imaging system, which has the function of the bone mineral density evaluation system, of Lang, as a person with ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. Because an alveolar bone portion around a first premolar is just a region of the tooth, which Lang discloses as one of the anatomical region, it would have been obvious to include alveolar bone portion around a first premolar as one of the anatomical region.

Regarding claim 6, Lang further discloses further comprising setting means for setting said standard value (page 31, lines 1-9, "correction factors).

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Regarding claim 7, Lang further discloses wherein said standard value being set based on a result of detection by said detecting means of a particular X-ray picture (page 31, lines 5-8, "Such correction factors will take into account one or more of a wide variety of influences (e.g., soft tissue thickness, region from which the data is extracted and the like) that can alter apparent density or structure information on the x-ray image.").

Regarding claim 9, Lang further discloses wherein said evaluating means including judging means for judging said bone mineral density on the basis of said corrected gradation (page 46, lines 16-20, "... analyze bone mineral density ... determining if the subject has a bone-related condition such as osteoporosis").

Regarding claim 10, Lang further discloses further comprising output means for providing together a plurality of evaluation results provided by said evaluation means for respective ones of a plurality of X-ray pictures (page 42, lines 1-3, "variations in soft tissue thickness can be significant in analyzing and evaluating bone density and bone structures in x-rays.").

Regarding claim 12, Lang discloses a bone mineral density evaluation system for evaluating a bone mineral density from an X-ray picture (page 21, lines 9-10, "evaluate bone density and structure data in the image") of a mandible (page 18, line 8), said X-ray picture containing a picture of a specimen (page 18, line 8, "trabecular") disposed beside a picture of said mandible, said system comprising: detecting means for detecting a gradation of said picture (page 16, lines 5-14, "... detector system or a storage plate for digital x-ray imaging using) of said specimen (page 18, line 8,

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“trabecular”); correcting means for correcting the gradation of said X-ray picture so as to make the result of detection by said detecting means comply with a standard value (page 21, line 9, “correct for soft tissue measurements”); and evaluating means for evaluating the bone mineral density on the basis of the corrected gradation of said X-ray picture as corrected by said correcting means (page 21, lines 9-10, “evaluate bone density and structure of the image”), wherein said evaluating means making evaluation on the basis of the corrected gradation of a particular region of said mandible in said X-ray picture (page 32, line 2, “anatomical region”), and wherein: the gradation of said picture of said specimen differing from portion to portion thereof (page 18, lines 19-20, “attenuate the beam differently and thus change the effective x-ray beam spectrum”), and said detecting means detecting one or both of average and deviation of the gradation of said picture of said specimen (table 1; pages 38-39, “mean pixel intensity” and “variance of pixel intensity”). However, Lang does not explicitly disclose said particular region including a region corresponding to an alveolar bone portion around a first premolar. Lang discloses an anatomical region, which is a particular region, being selected from the group consisting of an edge of the mandible, and edge of the maxilla, an edge of a tooth, valleys or grooves in any of these structures or combinations thereof (page 32, lines 2-4) and figures of teeth or the convexity/concavity of the mandible as region of interest (Figs. 13 and 14). An alveolar bone portion around a first premolar is just a region of the tooth, and the applicant does not provide any advantage by including it in the invention. In other words, an alveolar bone portion around a first premolar is just a data that will be a matter of design selection or choice. Moreover, a person of ordinary

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skill in the art will be able to detect the alveolar bone portion around a first premolar if the person of ordinary skill in the art can detect the anatomical regions such as an edge of the mandible, and edge of the maxilla, an edge of a tooth, valleys or grooves in any of these structures or combinations thereof.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to try to include alveolar bone portion around a first premolar as one of the anatomical region disclosed by Lang in attempt to provide a wide variety of data of regions for the improvement of X-ray imaging system, which has the function of the bone mineral density evaluation system, of Lang, as a person with ordinary skill has good reason to pursue the known options within his or her technical grasp. Because an alveolar bone portion around a first premolar is just a region of the tooth, which Lang discloses as one of the anatomical region, it would have been obvious to include alveolar bone portion around a first premolar as one of the anatomical region.

Regarding claim 13, claim 13 is analogous and corresponds to claim 6. See rejection of claim 6 for further explanation.

Regarding claim 14, claim 14 is analogous and corresponds to claim 7. See rejection of claim 7 for further explanation.

Regarding claim 16, claim 16 is analogous and corresponds to claim 9. See rejection of claim 9 for further explanation.

Regarding claim 17, claim 17 is analogous and corresponds to claim 10. See rejection of claim 10 for further explanation.

8. Claims 8 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lang et al. (WO 02/30283 A2) in view of Inoue (US 6,819,794 B2).

Regarding claim 8, Lang discloses all the previous claim limitations and evaluating means including display means for displaying said corrected gradation (page 45, line 8, "kit comprises computer"). However, Lang does not disclose displaying in the form of histogram. Instead of Lang, Inoue discloses displaying in the form of histogram (Fig. 3-307, "histogram"; col. 8, lines 24-28).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include displaying the histogram disclosed by Inoue to improve the evaluation steps of the X-ray imaging system of Lang for the predictable results of allowing the user to visually detect the range, minimum & maximum, clusters and outliers easily, which can help the user to manipulate the data more efficiently and easier.

Regarding claim 15, claim 15 is analogous and corresponds to claim 8. See rejection of claim 8 for further explanation.

Conclusion

9. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

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extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JOHN Wahnkyo LEE whose telephone number is (571)272-9554. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (Alt.) 7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Samir Ahmed can be reached on (571) 272-7413. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/John Wahnkyo Lee/
Examiner, Art Unit 2624

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/Samir A. Ahmed/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2624